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	Docket Number (Oocket Number (Optional)	
PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW			
	A03P3004-USI		
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for	Application Number Filed		
Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]			9-29-03
on	First Named Inventor		
Signature 4 - 22 - 08	TURCOTT		
	Art Unit Examiner		
Typed or printed ESTHER CAMPOEUL	3760	2	SMM+
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.			
This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.			
The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.			
I am the	Th	un d	aky lin
applicant/inventor.	<u> </u>		Signature
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)	_TH	EKESA Typed	TAKEUCHI or printed name
attorney or agent of record. Registration number 44, 941	<u> 40</u>	18-522- Telej	COLG 7
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.		-22-20	,
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34	-		Date
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.			
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re Application of: Examiner: Smith, Terri L.

Robert G. Turcott Art Unit: 3762

Application No.: 10/674,710 Confirmation No.: 4592

Filed: September 29, 2003 Docket No.: A03P3004-US1

For: System and Method for Rapid Optimization of Control Parameters of an Implantable

Cardiac Stimulation Device

Mail Stop AF

Commissioner for Patents P. O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

ARGUMENTS TO ACCOMPANY THE PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Dear Sir:

Applicant hereby submits the following Arguments as an attachment to the Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review (Form PTO/SB/33). A Notice of Appeal is filed concurrently herewith.

Summary Of Request

Applicant respectfully submits that the outstanding rejections of the claims pending in the above identified application are improper and without legal or factual basis. Applicant further submits that the outstanding rejections can be readily reviewed and summarily resolved in light of the present record. Accordingly, Applicant requests review of the outstanding rejections pursuant to a pre-appeal conference.

In the Office action dated April 22, 2008, which was made final, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 4-8, and 12-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,487,752 to Salo et al. Claims 1, 4, 5-8 and 12-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,643,327 to Dawson et al.

Applicant's claimed invention, as recited in independent claim 1 is directed toward a method for identifying preferred control parameters for use in controlling an implantable cardiac stimulation device, the method comprising the steps of controlling the device to deliver therapy to the heart of the patient during a series of consecutive evaluation periods that are substantially equal in duration to one another and less than about 12 seconds each in duration by alternating, from one evaluation period to another, between different sets of selected test control parameters and a set of reference control parameters. Neither Salo et al. nor Dawson et al. disclose or suggest controlling an implantable device to deliver therapy to the heart of the patient during a senes of consecutive evaluation periods that are substantially equal in duration to one another and less than about 12 seconds each in duration by alternating, from one evaluation period to another. between different sets of selected test control parameters and a set of reference control parameters. Accordingly, without more evidence of unpatentability. Applicant is entitled to grant of a patent and therefore respectfully requests that presently pending claims 1, 2, 4-8, and 10-23 be promptly allowed.

Argument

The Examiner's April 22, 2008 Office Action is the fifth Office Action Applicant has received to date in response to their application for a patent. With respect to Applicant's pending claims 1, 2, 4-8, and 10-23, the April 22, 2008 Office Action maintains the Examiner's previous rejections in the February 14, 2007 Office Action.

The Salo reference teaches a method of optimizing an intrinsic cardiac performance parameters of a heart, wherein a paced A-V interval is changed for a relatively few beats, e.g., 5 beats, and then allowed to return to a baseline value for a relatively long time, e.g., 20 beats. Salo, Col. 3, II. 47-55. Contrary to the Examiner's statement otherwise, Salo et al. do not teach or disclose "controlling an implantable device to deliver therapy to the heart of the patient during a series of consecutive evaluation periods that are substantially equal in duration to one another and less than about 12 seconds each in duration by alternating, from one evaluation period to another, between different sets of selected test control parameters and a set of reference control parameters," as required by claim 1.

It is the Examiner's position that Salo discloses switching among sets of control parameters during a series of consecutive evaluation periods that are substantially equal in duration to one another and less than about 12 seconds each in duration. The Examiner cites Figs. 2-3 and 5, col. 3, II. 51-54 and asserts that 5 beats is approximately 5 seconds and asserts that switching among sets of control parameters is the different intervals shown in blocks 40 and 44 of Fig. 5 of Salo. The Examiner further points to Fig. 3 and blocks 42, 44, 46, and 48 of Fig. 5 as disclosing altering from one evaluation period to another, between different sets of selected test control parameters and a set of reference control parameters.

However, Fig. 3 of Salo depicts paced evaluation periods of 5 beats immediately followed by baseline evaluation periods of 20 seconds. Similarly, in Fig. 5, block 42, Salo discloses determining a baseline value of a cardiac performance parameter for a first time period, and in block 44 Salo discloses pacing a heart at a selected modified cardiac cycle parameter for a second time period less than the first time period. In block 52 of Fig. 5, Salo teaches waiting a predetermined time period between modification of cardiac cycle parameters. At Col. 5. II. 42-53. Salo states:

Next, at decision block 50, controller 30 determines if further short series of pacing cycles with modified A-V delays are to be tested and the resulting cardiac output measurements determined and stored. If there are more pacing cycles to be executed, the algorithm proceeds to block 52 where controller 30 waits a predetermined period of time, preferably 20 beats, as shown in FIG. 3, and then again paces the heart at the next selected modified pacing cycle parameter for a short period of time associated with five successive beats. (emphasis added).

Further, Salo specifically teaches maintaining a 4:1 ratio between the paced evaluation period and the baseline evaluation period (Salo, Col. 4, II. 1-4) and that the short pacing intervals are separated from one another by a relatively long, programmable period of time. Col. 5, II. 60-62. Thus evaluation periods disclosed in Salo are not substantially equal in duration and the baseline evaluation period is not less than about 12 seconds, as required by claim 1.

The Dawson reference teaches a method of optimizing cardiac performance parameters of a heart by measuring a parameter indicative of the volume of blood in

a heart chamber (e.g., PDI) as a function of a pacing parameter (e.g., A-V delay). Dawson, Abstract. The A-V delay is adjusted within the pacemaker to conform to the optimized volume parameter, i.e., minimum acceptable PDI value. Dawson, col. 2, II. 64-66. Contrary to the Examiner's statement otherwise, Dawson et al. do not teach or disclose "controlling an implantable device to deliver therapy to the heart of the patient during a series of consecutive evaluation periods that are substantially equal in duration to one another and less than about 12 seconds each in duration by alternating, from one evaluation period to another, between different sets of selected test control parameters and a set of reference control parameters," as required by claim 1.

The Examiner cites Fig. 1, element 1, and Figs. 7A-7B, col. 6, II. 51-53 and 63-65 of Dawson as disclosing controlling an implantable device to deliver therapy to the heart of a patient while switching among sets of control parameters during a series of consecutive evaluation periods that are substantially equal in duration to one another and less than about 12 seconds each in duration.

However, the cited portion of Dawson fails to disclose alternating, from one evaluation period to another, between different sets of selected test control parameters and a set of <u>reference</u> control parameters, as required by claim 1. Instead, the cited sections of Dawson disclose only altering between test parameters. The heart is paced at a preset A-V delay, the corresponding PDI parameter is calculated, it is determined whether the PDI is stable. If the PDI is stable the A-V delay is increased until the A-V delay is at a maximum. Dawson, Col. 6. II. 50-64 and Fig. 7A.

In Fig. 7B, as described in Col. 7, II. 31-54, Dawson discloses using a fusion knee point to determine the optimum A-V delay. Dawson teaches taking points along the curve 108 (having two portions 108A, corresponds to the smaller A-V delay values and having a relatively low absolute slope and a second portion, 108B, corresponding to the larger A-V delay values, and having a larger absolute slope) and extrapolating the slopes between adjacent points. Dawson further discloses another method of determining the fusion knee by determining the natural A-V duration of the patient and estimating the fusion knee point C to be slightly longer than this natural A-V duration. Dawson teaches that beyond the knee point C, the

PDI value has no practical meaning and thus the A-V delay is set in step S216 to a value which is slightly smaller than the position of the fusion knee. Thus Dawson does not teach or suggest alternating, from one evaluation period to another, between different sets of selected test control parameters and a set of <u>reference</u> control parameters, but instead teaches pacing only at increasingly longer A-V delays until either the PDI is unstable or the A-V delay is at a maximum.

Applicants therefore submit that independent claim 1 and claims 2, 4-8, and 10-23 which depend therefrom, are patentable over the cited art.

Conclusion

Applicant submits that Salo and Dawson do not therefore disclose each and every element as set forth in Applicant's claimed invention and do not therefore anticipate Applicant's claimed invention. Applicant therefore submits that the Examiner's continued reliance on Salo and Dawson to support an anticipation rejection of the currently pending claims is improper. Applicants believe that the present application is in condition for allowance. Prompt and favorable consideration of Applicants' Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review is respectfully requested.

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is hereby authorized to charge any fee deficiency, or credit any overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 22-0265.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated:<u>ナ/ス//*08*</u>

y: Theresa A. Takeuchi Attorney for Applicant(s) Reg. No. 46.941

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